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VOL. II.

oring claimintions, and regulating the general system, it git to the whole body, and curry all forms of

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Pennsylvania avenue near Brown's From I. P. CALLAN, the General Post Offi-

noral character is not good.

CHARLES BARTLETT, Principal

(From the European Times, April 7th.)

## ITALY.

Defeat and Abdication of Charles Albart.
The war so unwisely recommenced by
the King of Sardinia in Italy has terminated
more speedily than could have been expected, and has proved, as was predicted, most
disastrous to him. He has not only been
beaten in the field, but has subsequently
found it necessary to abdicate his throne in
favor of his son and fly to France.
It appears that on the morning of the 20th
the Piedmontess headquarters was at Novara. General Chrzanowski had there concentrated a force of 50,000 men. These
troops, massed in close colums on the ex-

naining upon the Ticino on the side of Pa-

The following bulletin of the Piedmontese army was published at Turin on the 21st—
"The Minister of War has received the following despatches from General Chranow-Nice on the 26th, at eleven o'clock in the ski: 'The King has ordered a reconnoisance on the road to Milan, on the other side of montese army has been beaten at Novara, the Ticino. The Duke of Genon, at the

cation and mgut of the accounts are two telegraphic despatches received by the French Government, and read by M. Odillon Barrot to the National Assembly on the 28th ult. The first, which is addressed by the French Envoy at Turin, M. Bois-le-Counte, to the Minister of Forging Affairs, is as follows:

maining upon the Ticino on the saw of via. The probability is, the Piedmontese via. The probability is, the Piedmontese been forwarded, by way of Toulon, from that the battle may take place in the plains the French Consul at Nice, and is to the following effect:

March 28.—Five o'clock, P.

the fire where there was the greatest dan-ger. Balls were whistling round him, sev-eral men at his side were killed. During

eign Affairs, is as follows:

"Turin, March 25.—The army has been driven back into the mountains at Bielle and Borgo Manero. The Austrians occupy Novara, Vercelli, and Trino. It appears certain that the King hascobdicated, and has fled into Switzerland. The Duke for the services they had rendered to him.

the Ticino. The Duke of Genon, at the head of the 4th division, has crossed over the bridge of Buffalora, near Magenta. At the moment when the troops moved, King Charles Albert placed himself at their head, in the last decisive action.

It has been stated that the Austrian Enterritory of Lombardy. As soon as the vanguard of the Austrians saw this movement, ing, an account of Marshal Radetzky's occupation shall not have any influence on and the the placed Innerell's at the Canada Albert placed Innerell's at the window of the first the set front of the surplement of the common of the common

first cause of Radetzky's success. General Ramorino, the commander, has been arrested, and it is reported that he has been tried by court martial and shot. He was formerly in the Polish service, and was accused of a similar fault on the Vistula, during the Polish insurrection. The Duck of Savoy is gifted by court martial and shot. He was formerly in the Polish service, and was accused of a similar fault on the Vistula, during the Polish insurrection. The Duck of Savoy is said to have been wounded in the lest battle, after having previously greatly distinct punished himself by his bravery and general-ship. The following is the account, evidently concealing an unlavorable portion of the facts, published by the Piedmontese Minister, Katazzi, of the action at Mortarzi.

"From a letter of the commander-in-chief, dated yesterday (220d.) and from other letters of the local authorities, we tecevit the bifollowing in the calculation of the control our army, which had taken up position on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statzens, where the headquarters were, and on the road of Gardasco, before La Statze

the hour of the expiration of the armistice, and did not pass the Ticino, in the neighborhood of Pavis, till twelve o'clock. A considerable portion of the enemy's forces was cantoned at Novara and at Vigevano. In consequence of the surprise caused by our flank movement, the Piedmontese corps occupied Mortara in force in order to defend its rear, which it believed menaced. Then an obstinate battle took place between an advanced guard, commanded by his Imperial Highness the Marshal Archduke Albest, and the snemy. The artillery thundered even the fellow? with whom, he swore, he would the fellow? with whom, he swore, he would be sidently and the fellow? With whom, he swore, he would be sidently and the fellow? the enemy. The artillery thundered even while we were forming our columns of attack, which were not long in carrying the town. In this action we made 1,000 prisoners, captured five pieces of cannon, ten wagons, and the military sest. At the same time, the Brigadier Strasoldo and Wollgemuth maintained a no less brilliant engagement at Gambalo against an enemy's column which marched from Vigevano. The second of this second attack were some him. dred prisoners, of whom one is an officer of the general staff. Our loss was inconsidera-ble, but we cannot yet give the details." "Headquarters, Trumello, March 22d, 1540."

articles of the armistice concluded with Marshal Radetzky. This armistice provides that the Polish, Hungarian, and Lon-approach intelligence was received. The bard troops in the Piedmontese service shall be disbanded, that all prisoners are to be reciprocally restored, that peace shall be speedily concluded, and that the Sardinian army shall be reduced to its peace establishing the peace of the

less clamor concerning the removals of corrupt and faithless officers and mere party tools, made by President Taylor and his Cabinet. Since my last, his crocodile tears have continued to bedew the columns of his fellen in Israel." Can you not soothe him it his deep distress? Can you not wipe the rheum from his eyes? Will you not drive off the spectres which, in his imagination, seem to threaten his political household with destrucoo not permit him to put his late delightful and joyous sheet in mourning for the "victims." Have respect for the grey hairs upon his head. I fear me much that he will perpetrate some rush and horrible act akin to suicide unless you interpose your friendly offices.—

Yet Mr. ban other officers of the Navy.
Yet Mr. ban reconstructions and, for the pure oss of rewarding partiess and favorites, breake four or five of them, and favorites, breake four or days the mid-

illusion of the venerable Editor; but knowing that he is quite prolife in fancies which are always amusing and agreeable, and believing that if this hallucination be removed he will soon start another equally interesting. I cannot forego its destruction. Individually, President TAYLOR, as he declares, has no "friends to reward and no enamies to punish," but as the Chief Executive Officer of this Government, we dare say, that in dispensing the public patronutive Officer of this Government, we dare say, that in dispensing the public patronage, he will reward the friends and purish the enemies of the Republic. We make bold to say that, we do not believe he will permit the clerks in the Departments at Washington any longer to convert their offices and the more changing convert their offices. their offices for the purpose of electioneering in the adjoining states, as has been done,— or to form pursos for similar purposes, as was done. His motto is and always will be